

Line 33**Student Loan Interest Deduction**

You can take this deduction only if all of the following apply.

- You paid interest in 2013 on a qualified student loan (defined later).
- Your filing status is any status except married filing separately.
- Your modified adjusted gross income (AGI) is less than: \$75,000 if single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er); \$155,000 if married filing jointly. Use lines 2 through 4 of the worksheet below to figure your modified AGI.
- You, or your spouse if filing jointly, are not claimed as a dependent on someone else's (such as your parent's) 2013 tax return.

Use the worksheet in these instructions to figure your student loan interest deduction.

Exception. Use Pub. 970 instead of the worksheet in these instructions to figure your student loan interest deduction if you file Form 2555, 2555-EZ, or 4563, or you exclude income from sources within Puerto Rico.

Qualified student loan. A qualified student loan is any loan you took out to pay the qualified higher education expenses for any of the following individuals who was an eligible student.

1. Yourself or your spouse.
2. Any person who was your dependent when the loan was taken out.
3. Any person you could have claimed as a dependent for the year the loan was taken out except that:
 - a. The person filed a joint return,
 - b. The person had gross income that was equal to or more than the exemption amount for that year (\$3,900 for 2013), or

c. You, or your spouse if filing jointly, could be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return.

However, a loan is not a qualified student loan if (a) any of the proceeds were used for other purposes, or (b) the loan was from either a related person or a person who borrowed the proceeds under a qualified employer plan or a contract purchased under such a plan. For details, see Pub. 970.

Qualified higher education expenses. Qualified higher education expenses generally include tuition, fees, room and board, and related expenses such as books and supplies. The expenses must be for education in a degree, certificate, or similar program at an eligible educational institution. An eligible educational institution includes most colleges, universities, and certain vocational schools. For details, see Pub. 970.

Student Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet—Line 33

Keep for Your Records



Before you begin: ✓ Figure any write-in adjustments to be entered on the dotted line next to line 36 (see the instructions for line 36).
 ✓ Be sure you have read the **Exception** in the instructions for this line to see if you can use this worksheet instead of Pub. 970 to figure your deduction.

1. Enter the total interest you paid in 2013 on qualified student loans (see the instructions for line 33). Do not enter more than \$2,500	1.	<input type="text"/>
2. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 22	2.	<input type="text"/>
3. Enter the total of the amounts from Form 1040, lines 23 through 32, plus any write-in adjustments you entered on the dotted line next to line 36	3.	<input type="text"/>
4. Subtract line 3 from line 2	4.	<input type="text"/>
5. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status.	5.	<input type="text"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er)—\$60,000 • Married filing jointly—\$125,000 		
6. Is the amount on line 4 more than the amount on line 5?	6.	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Skip lines 6 and 7, enter -0- on line 8, and go to line 9.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 5 from line 4		
7. Divide line 6 by \$15,000 (\$30,000 if married filing jointly). Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000	7.	<input type="text"/>
8. Multiply line 1 by line 7	8.	<input type="text"/>
9. Student loan interest deduction. Subtract line 8 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 33. Do not include this amount in figuring any other deduction on your return (such as on Schedule A, C, E, etc.)	9.	<input type="text"/>